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SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

More Army "Chiefs"?

It will not be surprising if there is
opposition in Washington to the plan of
establishing a chief of infantry and
a chief of cavalry of the army, with station
in Washington, and in possession of the
rank of brigadier general, at least. Such
a suggestion is bound to meet with op-
position from those who have any trans-
actions with the military administration,
and who recognize now that it is suffi-
ciently involved, cumbersome, and dilatory
in its operations. If it were possible to go
back to the first principles of business
methods, the ideal condition of military
administration would be a Secretary of
War, an Assistant Secretary of War, a
chief of staff, or a general commanding,
whatever his title might be, and the re-
spective chiefs of special staff bureaus,
such as the Adjutant General, Quarter-
master General, Surgeon General, &c.
There is now a General Staff, which is
mainly advisory, and which has an im-
pressive organization of three separate
and distinct divisions, with an appendix
in the form of the Army War College.
There is also a chief of artillery, and it is
probably the existence of this latter office
which has suggested the wisdom of hav-
ing in Washington a chief of infantry
and a chief of cavalry.

The main reason advanced so far for
the proposed heads of infantry and
cavalry arms is that such officials will
be able to promote legislation in behalf
of their respective branches. Such a
reason is sufficient in itself to justify
opposition to the measure. With a Gen-
eral Staff, which has in its membership
representatives of three arms of the ser-
vice and most of the special staff corps,
there is no reason why there should be
additional chiefs of anything stationed in
Washington with high rank.

They will only add to the complications
of administration and contribute nothing
to the welfare of the infantry or cavalry,
and do much harm if they are to serve as
managers of legislation.

Wisconsin is now undertaking the big-
gest job of its lifetime trying to ferret out
some one who will not rattle around in
Senator Spooner's seat.

Dennis Kearney: Demagogue.

Dennis Kearney, the band-ol orator, has
for many years done duty as a classic
example of the political demagogue. He
has been held up to scorn as a dangerous
agitator, a fomenter of social discord, and
a leader in unwise and unreasonable at-
tacks on corporate capital. He has long
been rated as one of our most "undesir-
able citizens." He has passed away, and
the agitation of which he was the insti-
gator is only a bad memory, but it may
be profitable to recall some of its prin-
ciple features, with a view to comparing
them with like phases of latter-day rad-
icalism.

Kearney's opportunity came in a period
of political corruption and widespread
economic depression. Great fortunes had
been made by the few, but the many were
unprosperous. Railroad and other cor-
porations dominated the State and local
governments. Complaint was general of
unjust railroad rates and extortionate ex-
actions by water and gas companies. Chinese
immigration was encouraged, and the low
wages acceptable to Oriental labor were
believed to threaten the native wage
standard. The contrasts between poor
and rich were so glaring that they in-
spired Henry George to write his famous
book, "Progress and Poverty," in which
he sought to show that the existing eco-
nomic regime tended inevitably to make
the rich richer and the poor poorer. In
the midst of these conditions Kearney's
violent denunciations of the wealthy
evoked willing response. He found ready
to his hand an exceedingly popular issue
in Chinese immigration. Both parties had
denounced the Chinese invasion in their
platforms, but had none the less pre-
vented it. Kearney, with the aid of clever
men than he, soon organized a working-
men's party with a strong anti-Chinese
platform. It stood, besides, for honesty in
public administration, made common
cause with the anti-monopoly movement
of the Grangers, and procured the adop-
tion of a new State constitution, which
was thought by Mr. Bryce, writing twenty
years ago, to be a "surprising instrument."

Soon thereafter Kearney's political career
came to an end. He had taken no part in
the constitutional convention, and, in fact,
never held office, nor was he, in modern
parlance, a "traitor."

What was the nature of the provisions
of the California constitution, adopted as
a consequence of the Kearney agitation,
which were regarded in the early '80's
as a dangerous attack on capital and as
as ruinous to commerce and industry? A
summary of them given by Mr. Bryce
shows that the constitution "forbids the
watering of stock, declares that the State
has power to prevent corporations from
conducting their business so as to 'in-
terfere the general well-being of the State';
directs the charges of telegraph com-
panies and of water-supplying bodies to
be regulated and limited by law; in-
stitutes a railroad commission with power
to fix the transportation rates on all rail-
roads and examine the books and ac-
counts of all transportation companies."

These expressions have a familiar
sound; we recognize them at once as
current political coin. Similar provisions

are in many State constitutions, or, where
not in the constitutions, are embodied in
statute law. Congress has enacted like
legislation and will be pressed to enact
more. The California constitution would
not nowadays be thought a "surprising
instrument." Gov. Hughes' public utilities
bill is far more drastic and radical in
regulation and restraint of capitalists
enterprises. What alarmed the country in
1879 is now widely accepted as true con-
servatism; Kearneyism, in its better
aspects, is now reform. Even the main
purpose of the anti-Chinese propaganda,
so vindictive and unjust in many ways,
has been vindicated by the lapse of time,
and to-day not only Chinese but Japanese
laborers are excluded from American
soil.

One of the most significant features of
the Kearney agitation was its fugitive
character. Kearney, as Mr. Bryce re-
marks, "did not make the movement, but
merely rode for a moment on the crest
of the wave." He soon disappeared, and
the substantial results of the movement,
outside of Chinese exclusion and the letter
of the new constitution, were not in-
evitable. Corruption regained its old
sway over State and municipal govern-
ments, the railroads suborned and con-
trolled the corporation which was to have
regulated them, and the score adminis-
trations were quickly forgotten, and its
lessons ignored. How much better than
"his" unlettered and uncouth agitator are
the Abe Ruefs and the corporation cor-
ruptionists of to-day? Was Dennis Kearney
really more dangerous than they?

In other words, Mr. Loeb may be given
a transfer.

The President's Jamestown Speech.

Pull of the true American spirit in
President Roosevelt's fine oration at the
opening of the Jamestown Exposition—
breathing our national passion for equal-
ity and opportunity, our invincible op-
timism, our pacific outlook upon the peo-
ples of the world, and our strong im-
pulse for national righteousness. No one
in public life could have better summed
up our national history, our national
character, our national aspirations.

Of keenest interest is that portion of
the address which dwells on the social
and industrial ills that are believed to
threaten us by reason of our rapid ma-
terial advancement. Mr. Roosevelt's re-
ferences to these ills and the methods by
which they may be cured are couched
in a temperate and judicial tone, which
should convince even the most suspicious
that there is naught of the menacing or
the dangerous in reform of the abuses of
corporate power. He makes it plain that
his policy is one of reconstruction, not
of destruction; one founded on the preser-
vation of property rights, not on their
wreckage; not in malice, but in passion
for the right. "It is our business," he
says, "to put a stop to abuses and to
prevent their recurrence, without show-
ing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for
what has been done in the past." Our
greatest problem, in his view, is "how to
exercise such control over the business
use of vast wealth, individual, but espe-
cially corporate, as will insure its not
being used against the interest of the pub-
lic, while yet permitting such ample
legitimate profits as will encourage indi-
vidual initiative."

This problem, Mr. Roosevelt says, may
be faced in the spirit which actuated the
founders of the republic, and it may be
solved under the conditions of popular
government. Indeed, its solution should
be a supreme test of the capacity of a
free people for self-government. Whether
we shall become a plutocracy is not an
academic question in these times, nor is
it merely the frenzied cry of the mob, but
a very real problem, demanding a sane
and reasonable and judicious solution. It
is hardly too much to say that Mr.
Roosevelt's leadership in this direction,
as freshly exemplified in his Jamestown
speech, is most inspiring. That oration
should be read and pondered by every
American citizen.

One of the chief incorporators of the
Roosevelt Third-term League is Mr. Bela
Tolaki. There is something about that
man's name that causes us to fear the
league is not going to be extremely popu-
lar in California.

The Problem of Manchuria.

On April 15 last, simultaneous announce-
ments were made from St. Petersburg,
Tokyo, and Peking that the evacuation of
Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese
troops had been completed in accordance
with the provisions of the treaty of
Portsmouth, and that henceforward the
civil and military administration of that
vast and opulent province would be
wholly in the hands of the Chinese gov-
ernment. A decree reorganizing the ad-
ministration has been issued, and Yuan
Shih-kai, of whom Mr. Weale, in his
"Frontiers in the Far East," draws an at-
tractive picture, has been appointed vic-
eroy. The new viceroys control a force
of 70,000 well-equipped and well-armed
soldiers, and is reputed to entertain the
ambition of providing China with a cap-
able standing army of 500,000 men within
the next decade. He is, in fact, one of
the reformers who are doing so much to
awaken the Celestial empire from its
sleep of centuries.

The new Manchurian viceroys, however,
enters on a task that will put to the test
every ounce of his wisdom and command.
There are no want of enemies and com-
manders who maintain that the evacua-
tion of Manchuria, proclaimed with so
much fervor and apparent sincerity from
three capitals, is largely farcical. By the
terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, both
parties were permitted to maintain garr-
isons along the line of the Manchurian Rail-
way, the Japanese to the south and the
Russians to the north of a specified point.
These garrisons themselves comprise a con-
siderable force, in addition to which are
the many thousands of Russian and
Japanese civilians who have settled with-
in the respective spheres of influence of
their governments. Moreover, it is as-
serted that at neither St. Petersburg nor
Tokyo is there any real purpose to sur-
render actual control of these spheres of
influence, whatever may be done in giv-
ing back to China nominal sovereignty
over her own dominions. If this be the
true state of facts, an armed struggle will
prevail before the treaty is carried out,
which may eventuate in two ways—
a tacit or secret agreement between Rus-
sia and Japan to hold those portions of
Manchuria which they are supposed to
have evacuated and restored to Chinese
administration, or a second war to de-
termine which of the rival powers shall
be dominant in the region they hold, or
recently held, in division between them.

To avoid either of these eventualities is
the grave problem before Viceroys Yuan
Shih-kai. The present truce and transi-
ent period," in the opinion of Mr. Weale,
"can only be happily overcome by the
creation of a reasonably strong China." He
believes that the rising spirit of nation-
alism in China is equal to the task of
building up a power capable of holding
its own against encroachment from either
the Russian or the Japanese side, China's
growing assertion of national power,

which is now attracting so much atten-
tion among students of the far Eastern
question, points toward some such de-
velopment as Mr. Weale hopes for. It
is surely not too much to expect, with
the example of Japan fresh in our minds,
that the Chinese awakening will prove as
rich in fruition as was the rejuvenation
of the Land of the Rising Sun. Thus the
problem of the new Manchurian viceroys
is not merely provincial, but national, in-
volving the independence and integrity
of the Chinese Empire, as well as its de-
velopment into a world power of a mag-
nitude not easily predictable at the mo-
ment.

"Mr. Taft refuses to discuss the situa-
tion in Ohio." Mr. Taft's great specialty
is sid-lighting, not talking.

Our Test of Democracy.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk
Landmark, the schoolmaster of Journal-
ism in these parts, undertook to correct
our history the other day, and by so do-
ing fell into an error which moves us
to some remarks. We asserted, without
proof of stirring up controversy, that
Andrew Jackson was a South Carolinian
by birth. For this the Landmark chides
us—runs the blue pencil through our copy
and substitutes North Carolina for South
Carolina. Wherefore we suspect that the
real author of Parton's story of Jackson
was the editor of the Landmark.

Seventy-five years ago came next De-
cember Jackson initiated in writing a com-
munication to certain upstart and atrabi-
lous citizens of South Carolina, which
communion he was pleased to caption
"A Proclamation by the President of the
United States." It dealt with the sub-
ject of nullification and secession. We
quote one paragraph from that communi-
cation:

"Fellow-citizens of my native State, let me
not only admonish you, as the First Magistrate of
our common country, not to incur the penalty of its
laws, but use the influence that a father would
over his children when he is unable to raise
them."

Let us suppose that the editor of the
Landmark had in the parlous days of 1832
been a citizen of South Carolina and had
resented Jackson's claim to being a native
of that State. We wonder what would
have happened? "OM Hickory" used "a
shorter and an uglier word" upon occa-
sion. He had his own Ananias club,
and he enrolled upon their lists of mem-
bership all evil-disposed persons who
questioned his word. For our part, we
would have felt sorry that a father would
over his children when he is unable to raise
them. He had his own Ananias club,
and he enrolled upon their lists of mem-
bership all evil-disposed persons who
questioned his word. For our part, we
would have felt sorry that a father would
over his children when he is unable to raise
them.

We submit the case here, with a few
cautionary remarks. We are enough of
a Democrat to accept Jackson's word on
the State of his birth—and some other
things. Having thus for the first time
declared our politics, we assert the right
to read out of the Democratic party every
man who doubts old Andy's veracity.
Repentance and apology, of course, will
be accepted, and then we shall consider
upon its merits every case like that of
the Landmark's editor, which, if properly
presented, will entitle the offender to re-
instatement in the party.

And now let the heathen in North Caro-
lina rage!

The Detroit Free Press imagines the
country will rejoice to think that it is one-
ninth better off because Rhode Island
failed to elect a Senator. Does the Free
Press think that Rhode Island's remaining
Senator is only one eighty-ninth of the
Senate?

A Chicago paper objects to "homo-
pathic doses" of grand opera. But
wouldn't more heroic treatment be dan-
gerous in the case of such a patient?

Miss Eleanor Beattie Saunders has just
graduated from the South Carolina Medi-
cal College with first honor. Merit, too,
not Palmisto State gallantry.

Gen. Baden-Powell says the Zulus are
not the great race of warriors they once
were. Possibly degenerating into a race
of mollycoddlers.

It must be terribly annoying to Editor
George Harvey to have made a noise like
that that not even get an echo in reply.

The Heflin (Ala.) News Era fears the
blackberry crop has been killed. There
still remains the old reliable watermelon
crop; nothing can kill it.

The Czar should not complain that the
Duma does nothing. Perhaps the Duma
knows there is no other way to please the
great dual king.

The President says Gov. Hughes is a
man after his own heart. By the bye,
what sort of a tennis record has Gov.
Hughes?

A Michigan man is breeding a lot of
three-legged chickens. The drumstick
peril will soon threaten the boarders more
than ever before.

"Secretary Loeb is to leave the White
House," says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He
couldn't very well take it with him, you
know.

Baron Rothschild has presented King
Edward with 1,000 cigars which cost \$250
each. Even the bands around those cigars
must be regular John Philip Sousa affairs.

A New York woman filed a petition in
bankruptcy one hour before her wedding.
She can never accuse her husband of
marrying her for her money.

The Newark Star is responsible for the
fact that many people believe the Bryan-
Roosevelt-Chattanooga suggestion to have
been made by A. M. John Wesley Temple
Gaines.

"How often we rouse the hare for the
shot of the other hunter," says the Balti-
more American. Oh, well, we can dress
our Baby Buns in something else be-
sides rabbit skins.

George Bernard Shaw says the stinky
rich should be guillotined. Mr. Shaw does
such cutting things!

We thought he would bob up, sooner
or later—the fellow with a bug about
electing Mr. Roosevelt President for the
balance of his life.

A certain species of bee is to be used
in Texas to exterminate the green bug
which is destroying the wheat crop. Time
was when the green bug lived upon straw-
berries, and did not bother the wheat, but
that was before the day of the Houston
Post and 5-cent-a-bushel strawberries.

The Birmingham Age-Herald is mad
clear through because the principal city
water main burst, the lights went out,
and the street cars all stopped in that
city last Tuesday night. It seems to
take very little to rile the Age-Herald.

If Mr. Roosevelt will start a campaign
for simplified baseball lingo, we believe
the entire country will rally to the stand-
ard.

If, as Mr. Waterson says, Gov. Hughes
is "the Tilden of the Republican party,"
the Democrats may yet gain the Presi-
dency by kidnapping it.

A LAY SERMON.

BY A LAYMAN.

When we speak as Christians we always express
the word hell as the place of punishment of the
sinner, and call attention to the fact that
heaven, the place of the reward of the righteous.
Campbell.

In my last sermon I briefly discussed
the change in the character of preaching
that has occurred in the last few hundred
years. I showed, or endeavored to show,
that anciently the style of preaching was
what I denominated the "Hell fire and
damnation" style. It may be interesting
to notice the ideas of hell which pre-
valled in these days. Dante's Divine Com-
edy was the description of a visionary
journey through the three realms of
future existence, and though he allows
his conductor to be a pagan, the scenes
are those of monkish imagination. Vir-
gils real or invented were the usual
vehicles for religious instruction in those
days.

This mode was not new to Dante, it
was used in the Fables of the gong-
leors or Provençal bards before the time
of Dante. The entire work of Dante is
a picture of his time, and of the people
about him. He was a people about him.
He was a picture of his time, and of the
people about him. He was a picture of his
time, and of the people about him.

In olden times the "Sabbies upon the Jesuits,"
common on the many writers follow-
ing in the footsteps of Dante, and de-
scribing hell, he says:

One undertakes, by scales of scales, to tell
The boundless dimensions, and extent of hell,
How many chambers hell each year expands.
In souls, for restlessing Hugenots and friends,
And other things, the vilest used stories
Of wild chimera, limbo, purgatories,
Where boundless souls in smoky darkness hung,
Like a Whoreland garrison of men's tongues,
To be redeemed with shames and a song.

Cardinal Bellarmine, a Jesuit, wrote a
treatise on purgatory, in which he informs
us that there are beneath the earth four
different places. The deepest of these is
hell, and it contains all the souls of the
damned, where will be also their bodies
after the resurrection, and likewise all
the demons. The place nearest hell is
purgatory, where the souls are purged or
where they appease the anger of God
for their sufferings. The same fires and
torments are alike in both these places,
the only difference between hell and pur-
gatory consisting in their duration. Next
to purgatory is the limbo of those infants
who died without receiving the sacra-
ment, and the fourth place is the limbo
of the fathers, that is, of just men who
died before the death of Christ. But
these are not the souls of the redeemed,
the souls of the redeemed, this last
division is empty.

The word hell is thought to be derived
from hella or valhalla, the abode of
death as thought by northern nations.
In the same sense that Christ descended
into hell, it means hell, or the region
of the dead. It is usually referred to as
the place of the devil and wicked souls
or spirits after death. The usual defini-
tion given by Christians is the place
of punishment of the wicked after the
general judgment, and the souls of the
damned are said to be in hell.

There is a doctrine called metempsy-
chosis, or the transmigration of souls, which
was once widely prevalent, and it con-
tains the doctrine of the transmigration of
souls. This doctrine was prevalent in
Greece before the time of Pythagoras. It
was taught by the Egyptian priests.
The doctrine followed by the Jews, the
immortality of the soul. The hell taught
by this sect is described by Plutarch in
his treatise on "The Delay of Heavenly
Justice." The souls of those who were
condemned to return to earth, and
whom they violently forced to take
forms of all kind of animals. The
laborers charged with this transmigration
were forced with instruments (certain
part of the soul) to be made and made
some totally disappear; that these souls
might be rendered proper for another
kind of life and other habits. Among
these, he perceived the soul of Nero,
which he had seen in the form of a
serpent, and which stood by the body of
Nero from the fire. The workmen seized
on him to make a viper, under which
form he was now to live, after having
done the deed that he had committed.
On the whole, hell is a place of punish-
ment described with more or less dis-
tinctiveness in nearly all ethnic forms
of religions, the nature of the punishment
being widely different, but all agreeing
in the concept of hell may be traced; first,
a vague notion of a future life to be
spent in misery, with little or no idea
of moral retribution; second, it ranks as
a place of torment for those who have
offended the gods; but it is conceived as
limited in duration; and third, it becomes
an important factor in the moral govern-
ment of the universe, a place where evil
done in life are rigorously pun-
ished.

After all, religion may regulate the life
of him to whom all these theories of
punishment are unknown, and the asser-
tions of fate are well known, however
different in their talk, will agree to act in
the same manner. Every man is obliged
by the Creator to improve all the oppor-
tunities of good which are afforded him,
and to keep his conduct as pure as his
abilities as are bestowed upon him. He
need not repine though his abilities be
small or his opportunities few. If he has
used his endowments to advance the
happiness of his fellow-creatures, and
kept his life pure, he need not fear any
of the hells which have been described.

Why the Actor Was Sore.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

An actor without funds managed in
some way to get a second-class ticket on
a line of steamers running between Se-
attle and San Francisco. The voyage be-
tween these two points consumed the bet-
ter part of three days, and in view of the
fact that his finances were at low ebb he
solved the question in this way: The first
day he slept all night long, and kept on
eating, and remained up all night to
keep physical culture exercises. On the
third day he could not stand the strain
any longer and went down to the dining-
room and ordered the best meal on the
boat. While eating this meal he could
see in his mind's eye a picture of a cell
in the bastille in San Francisco. After
finishing his meal he said to the waiter:
"I have a favor to ask of you. Nothing,"
replied the waiter, "your meals are in-
cluded in your ticket."

Dear Old His Head.

From the Maine Statesman.

Last winter some of the Berlin Mills
Company's men caught a deer and fed it
in an abandoned camp for a few days.
The way the deer was caught was rather
peculiar. They chased him in the snow,
and the foolish deer, instead of running
away, ran to a railroad of logs and
stood with his head sticking up in the
air, looking at the men. The deer's
probable thought was that he couldn't
see, he couldn't be seen.

MEN AND THINGS.

The President a Polyglot.

The rumor of President Roosevelt's in-
tention to go to Europe as soon as his
term expires calls attention to the fact
that he will have no difficulty in convers-
ing in the language of nearly every coun-
try in the world to-day speaks as many lan-
guages as Mr. Roosevelt does. He mas-
tered French and German under tutors
while a boy in both of the countries in
which those tongues are spoken, and it is
said that he writes with greater facility
and more regard for the rules of gram-
mar in those languages than he does in
English. He acquired a Spanish patois
while associated with cowboys in the
West, and this furnished a basis for his
mastery of the real Castilian. Only a few
years ago he learned Italian, which is so
closely related both to Spanish and
French that he had little trouble in learn-
ing it. As a boy in Europe he lived a
while with his tutors in that part of
Switzerland where a vernacular, known as
the Romance language is spoken, and this
he understands thoroughly. He can be
claimed by few persons outside of the con-
tinent where it is the native tongue. His
friend, Jacob Rits, taught the President
the language of Denmark and of other
North of Europe peoples while the two
were associated in the work of reforming
the police system of New York. The
tongue of his Dutch ancestors also is fa-
miliar to the President, and only in the
last few years has he picked up a con-
siderable smattering of Gaelic. Thus should
the President make a long tour of the Old
World, he will not require the services of
an interpreter anywhere.

Tiltman at Pittsburg.

A letter from a Washingtonian now
practicing law in Pittsburg describes the
speech of Senator Tiltman in the Carneg-
ie Institute there the other night on the
race problem as a veritable triumph for
the fiery South Carolinian. The hall in
which he spoke is one of the largest in
the country, and it was packed and
jammed with more than 3,000 people, who
paid good prices for their seats, and even
for the privilege of standing. Mr. Tiltman
usually disposes of his subject in about
an hour and a half. So responsive was
his Pittsburg audience, however, that he
was compelled to speak more than three
hours. That the sympathy of the audience
was with the Senator's utterances was at-
tested by the manner in which his hearers
cried down an Englishman who attempted
to refute some of the lecturer's more rad-
ical statements. The writer of the letter
says that the audience acted as if it would
not have required a more aggravated
cause to have caused it to drag the Englishman
out of the building and lynch him. Hun-
dreds of people surrounded the Senator at
the close of his lecture and enthusiastically
applauded him. The great war was the
crush around him that he had to be es-
corted to his hotel by a file of police.

Taft as a Reporter.

Like Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary
Wilson, and other men high in the pub-
lic service and confidence, Secretary Taft
began his career as a newspaper man.
The first money earned by him after
graduating from Yale was as court re-
porter on a Cincinnati paper, the Old
Commercial Gazette, then edited by Murat
Halstead. Mr. Taft started at \$6 a week,
and when he quit had worked up to
"twenty per." All the time he was thus
engaged he was studying law at night
under his father's direction. Necessity
did not drive him to go west, as his
father was a man of ample fortune, but
the Secretary chose it because it was the
readiest entrance to active employment
that brought him daily in contact with
lawyers and court proceedings. Had he
not been at so early an age started on a
judicial career by the favor of Senator
Foraker, who, as the Premier, named him
judge of the Superior Court, it is said that
Mr. Taft might have joined the staff of
his brother, Charles P. Taft, publisher
of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and thus
have devoted himself to writing for jour-
nalism. The Secretary likes to discuss news-
paper work with reporters. He uses the
shop terms with a familiarity denoting
his former experience in the business, and
understands how to outline a "story" for
the "boys" better than any member of the
administration, barring only the man in
the White House.

Wireless Telephoning.

Admiral H. N. Manney has been in
Berlin several weeks experimenting with
wireless telephoning, and he has found it
so practicable that he will soon start for
home to introduce it into our navy. The
only difficulty he has found in adapting
the system to practical purposes is in the
receiver. It is said that some of the
officers stationed in Washington have
about solved this problem, and that
Admiral Manney will soon report
assistance after his return from Berlin
they will be able to devise an instrument
that will be a marked improvement over
the German device. This part of it, of
course, is being kept secret, and not even
a patent will be applied for, so anxious
are the authorities at the Navy Depart-
ment to keep the world from getting the
advantage of the completed new system.

A Brand-new Year.

That there will be more than two par-
ties in the big campaign next year is now
made certain by a call recently issued by
William R. Bankert, of Davenport, Iowa,
for a national convention of the United
Christian party to nominate a candidate
for President. Mr. Bankert is chairman
of the national committee, and claims
that his party was organized eight or ten
years ago. One of its main objects pro-
posed for the platform is a demand for the
removal of the capital from Washington to
the island upon which is situated the
Rock Island Arsenal, opposite Daven-
port. Chairman Bankert scents discord
and dissent in the United Christian
party over its candidate for President.
He has assumed an impartial attitude
thus far in that international question, and
says that he receives more letters favor-
ing the nomination of Theodore Rose-
velt as the party's standard-bearer than
anybody else. It is believed that should
Mr. Bankert's plan be adopted, the nomi-
nation upon the President, the United
Christians will nominate him, unless vol-
untarily he declines the honor, and put
their ticket in every State. Another sug-
gestion is, that the United Christians
should join with the prohibition party in
nominating the President.

A Carnegie Pensioner.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, now presi-
dent of the Nebraska State University,
has been added to the list of well-known
educators for whose benefit Andrew Car-
negie has long ago provided a pension
fund. Whether Dr. Andrews will accept
the honorarium at present is not known,
as he is still strong and active, and de-
clares he has many more years of use-
fulness before him. He has had the
stormiest career of any of the big educa-
tors in the country. He was president of
Brown University, and has since been
supported by William J. Bryan in the ex-
citing campaign of 1896, and because of
this the trustees of that institution de-
manded his resignation. Then he was
elected president of the Chicago public
schools by a Democratic mayor, but it
wasn't long before he ran amok among
the politicians in that city and had to
move on further West. Through Mr.
Bryan's influence he was put at the head